



In advance of the world cup in Spain, the USSR No. 1 squad edged USSR No. 2, 2-1.  
Photo by Igor Utkin

## Football: 52 inimitable games

On June 13 the 12th World Football Championship gets underway, with the 24 teams which had overcome all the obstacles at the elimination tournaments pitted via lot medals during the 28 days it lasts. They will play 52 matches in all, the latter being eagerly awaited by millions of enthusiasts of this most popular game in the world. On the eve of the championship FIFA reported that out of 39,800,000 players in 150 countries over 500 top-notch footballers will be showing their paces in Spain.

Who will capture the championship? This question of questions has given "little" to a pleiad of computations and forecasts, which have gripped the world of sport.

The expanded number of competitors and consequently the increase in the number of matches is not the only distinguishing feature of the current championship. For the first time, not just one or two but several teams have entered the fray as favorites, while confirmed outsiders make no attempt to hide their ambitious goals.

In this connection, much interest was aroused by a statement by former Argentine equal player Omar Sivori: the latest games at the Peruvian players impressed me a lot, he told newsmen. Their elimination group rivals Italy and Poland will find it rough going, I dream of seeing Argentina, world title winner of 1970, playing in the final game, but the most likely finalists will be Brazil and the FRG.

On arrival in Seville, where on June 14 Brazil will play the USSR in the first game, its head coach Tele Santann told fans: We are now in tip-top shape. We've done a lot of work and are hoping to win the championship "gold".

Jupp Derwall, chief coach of the West German team, the European champions, also has the same goal. The team includes such stars as Kaltz, Rummennigge, Fischer, and Bretnner, the latter having been a member of the 1974 world championship line-up.

Many, especially the elimination group rivals, have to think

hard following the USSR's confident performance in the elimination rounds at Tallin. Dynamo's triumph in the 1981 European Cup Winners Cup.

For us, the USSR is a "great unknown", noted Scotland coach Jack Stoen. That we do know a little about them: this is a well-organized team with a good playing discipline. Prominent in this lack are Blokhin and Shustov, noted for their knack of scoring goals.

Incidentally, the USSR played Greece, Argentina, the GDR, Sweden in the round-robin cup, winning two and drawing two games.

Spain, mindful of what that in four recent championships the hosts came out of times, are keeping out of the limelight.

We could cite more examples by football experts who basically add up to a general consensus that each team to come to Spain to win.

Alexander BUSEN

## Soviet sambists take world cup

The Soviet sambo squad has won the fourth world cup in Bilbao, Spain, dishing Spain, the USA and France 10-0 each and the hosts' second line-up, 9-1. The USSR won the three previous tournaments, too.

The world cup competition was originally sponsored by Fernando Compu of Spain, President of the World Sambo Committee of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation.

## Prized trophy for USSR squad

The USSR ice-hockey line-up was voted the team of the year by the International Sports Press Association (AIPS), which awarded them a special prize. It was announced at the Association's 46th Congress that has recently taken place in Athens.

## Cycling news

Sergei Voronin from Tashkent has won the international race across Italy, Giro d'Abbruzzo. Incidentally, last year he won another many-day race, Giro d'Italia.



Voronin's teammate Sergei Prilyi from Alma-Ata was the second top individual finisher.

Edmundas Kilomovs rides Despotos to victory in the "Discoveries Prize" show jumping event at the trade union individual equestrian championship held at the Bile equestrian sports complex.

Photo by Sergei Proshkov

Participants in the 3rd Moscow youth games, held in the Olimpiyskiy sports complex swimming pool, showed a sense of rhythm and the ability to keep strictly silent while performing the complex exercises. Well-known Soviet synchronized swimmer Irina Polyomkina (photo) won the event.

Photo by Igor Lilevov

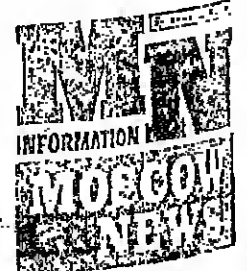


## Mats Wilander makes a splash

Swede Mats Wilander, 17, produced a tour de force at the French Open by becoming the youngest male singles winner in the entire history of this most prestigious event.

Like in all his previous tournament games, in the final Wilander exhibited surprisingly mature tactics, composure and endurance. Experts believe he

has all the makings of a star player; what he needs is a little stability at the back of his act more confidently up to the mark. Many compare him to the many-compared Bjorn Borg. Asked about his master plans Wilander said he would be priming for Wimbledon scheduled in London for the second half of June.



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## INFORMATION

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## This is demanded by millions of simple people on both sides of the Atlantic

Today's feelings of the Western Europe were revealed by a wave of mass protest action which accompanied president Reagan's visit.

In Rome 200 thousand people demonstrated for peace and disarmament.

In London a meeting attended by 220 thousand people took place in Hyde Park in protest against the growing threat arising from NATO being equipped with nuclear arms.

400 thousand West Germans from different cities gathered together in Bonn to voice their protest against Western Europe being made hostage to Washington's nuclear blackmail.

100 thousand marched through the streets of West Berlin proclaiming a resolute "No to NATO's Brussels decision!"

Mass protest demonstrations also took place in Madrid, Lisbon, Copenhagen, Brussels, and Moscow.

Everywhere, the demonstrations and rallies were held under similar slogans and the protesters made the same demands: "We stand for peace!" "No to new American missiles in Europe!" and "Stop the arms race!"



● Olympic peace flag from Greece has been delivered to New York for the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament. It was carried across Europe and Canada by peace supporters. ● Peace supporters demonstrating in New York.

New York. Over 1,000,000 people took part in the nuclear disarmament demonstration in New York. The huge march included Americans from other cities as well as peace supporters from many other countries who had come to New York to demonstrate the

strength of the public desire for peace and security to the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament.

The will for peace manifested during the demonstration, notes "The New York Times", shows

that the nuclear disarmament movement has acquired new forms and has made a qualitative leap forward. It has shown its power and it cannot any longer be disregarded. In the course of three atomic decades, America has seen nothing to equal this movement.



## POLICY OF PRIMITIVE ANTI-SOVIETISM

Washington. The "new crusade" against the USSR announced by Ronald Reagan in London has been described by Ronald Dellums, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives in the US Senate from California, as representing an irresponsible approach to major international issues, and as being damaging to the interests of the American people.

This policy of primitive anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism is aimed at causing a further deterioration in relations between the two countries, at heightening international tension, at hampering the possible conclusion of arms-control agreements, and at creating a favorable atmosphere for an unhindered arms race. Dellums declared in conversation with a TASS correspondent. The administration's hopes of achieving superiority over the USSR are highly illusory, for the Soviet Union will have no difficulty in taking measures to prevent this. Such hopes pose a threat to the entire world, the Congressman pointed out.

The policy of strength being proclaimed by the White House is utterly absurd, Dellums stressed. We will inhabit the same spaceship — "the Earth", and we have to live in peace.

## TCHAIKOVSKY COMPETITION WELL UNDER WAY

French cellist, Jean Perry, performed on the first day of the competition. To the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall (photo). This is the second international contest in which Perry has taken part. In 1980 he won an award at the Casals competition in Budapest.

In the first round the cellists will play a programme consisting of: Bach's Suite No. 4; the first movement of Haydn's Concerto in D major; and Tchaikovsky's "Pezzo capriccioso". The jury led by noted Soviet cellist Dmitri Shostakov will have to select to this programme 70 times as there are 70 entrants in the cellist division of the competition.

Photo by Boris Koltman

## Round the Soviet Union

● THE DAGOMYS INTOURIST HOTEL COMPLEX, AT THE PICTURESQUE BLACK SEA RESORT OF SOCHI, IS NOW OPEN. Staying at the hotel are over 800 guests from various parts of this country as well as from Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Finland, Austria and other countries.

● 2,300 TONNES OF LARGE-DIAMETER PIPES FOR THE

GIANT URENGOI-UZHGOROD GAS LINE HAVE BEEN UNLOADED FROM THE DIESEL "SKVOROSOV-STEADY" IN THE PORT OF ZHDANOV ON THE SEA OF AZOV. The diesel had picked the pipes up at the Italian port of Taranto.

● A ONE-YEAR-LONG EXPEDITION TO THE ICY YAVILOV DOME, IN THE SEVERNAYA ZEMLYA ARCHIPELAGO, HAS COME TO AN END. A two-metre layer of snow covered the expedition's station on the dome. Two borings were drilled through the centre of the dome, which lies at 728 metres above sea level. In order to reach the soil under the ice.

## Curfew lifted in Szczecin

Warsaw. PAR-TASS. Wojciech Jaruzelski took the chair at a recent meeting of the Military Council of National Salvation which considered the social, political and economic situation prevailing in Poland over the past six months and set the goals for the immediate future.

It was noted that the main tasks set by the Council on December 13, 1981 were being implemented. The highest interests

of the socialist Polish state were guaranteed, and subversive anti-state activities had received a firm rebuff. Internal security had improved, and Poland has strengthened its position in the socialist community.

In view of the ongoing normalization of the situation, it was recommended that the Ministry of Internal Affairs continue further selective mitigation of

(Continued on page 2)

## Portugal: tense situation

Lisbon. The political situation in Portugal has sharply deteriorated after the government reshuffle. Trying to overcome the growing contradictions, in the ruling coalition, the head of the government fired a number of ministers appointing his supporters in their place.

In a speech at the swearing-in ceremony for the new min-

isters and state secretaries General A. Ramalho Eanes, President of the Republic, said the cabinet shake-up was timely and that he had only sanctioned it to avoid being accused of interference in the work of the constitution which is now in progress in parliament.

(Continued on page 2)

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"MM Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers to bring the latest information on events in the USSR, and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MM Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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### Round the Soviet Union

● A CARAVAN OF LARGE RIVER SHIPS HAS SET OFF ON A LONG VOYAGE ALONG THE ARCTIC SEA FROM THE PORT OF LENINGRAD. Their destinations are the estuaries of great Siberian rivers—the Ob, the Lena, and the Yenisei, where they are expected to land the transportation of cargoes on the waterways of Siberia.

● IN TURKMENIA, A SMALL DIESEL POWER STATION HAS BEEN CLOSED AT THE SETTLEMENT OF BAHARDOK, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE KARAKUM DESERT, because electricity there now comes from a 75-kilowatt power transmission line which connects the settlement with the Unkelt Central Asian Power Grid.

● THE ENVIRONMENT WILL BECOME CLEANER WITH THE INSTALLATION OF VERSATILE BIOLOGICAL SEWAGE PURIFICATION SYSTEMS WHICH ARE NOW BEING COMMERCIALIZED PRODUCED IN KIRGIZIA. These systems will be installed at industrial enterprises, residential estates and sanatoria. The use of this equipment guarantees a high degree of purification of water which can be re-utilized in industry.

● THE "OTTO SCHMIDT" ICE-BREAKER, A RESEARCH VESSEL, HAS SET OUT FOR THE ARCTIC. During the voyage, the scientists on board will carry out a programme of exploration in the West Arctic.

● AN EXHIBITION MOUNTED AT ALMA-ATA'S MUSEUM OF THE BOOK PROVIDES AN EXCELLENT IDEA OF THE HISTORY OF BOOK PRINTING IN KAZAKHSTAN. It features around 700 publications, ranging from the first printed ABC to the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia, to posters and other illustrated items. New Kazakhstan publishes over 35,000,000 books and booklets.

## YOUTH WELL INTO OLD AGE



Hall of the long-livers in this country are Transcaucasians. In Georgia, for instance, there are 30 long-livers per every hundred thousand people compared with 1.5 in the USA, 0.6 in France and only 0.1 in Japan.

But even in Georgia, Abkhazie is noted for its records in this respect: there are 300 people aged 90 and over per a hundred thousand people and around 80 aged upwards of 100.

Most of them live in mountain villages on the Black Sea coast. Scientists believe that the mixture of mountain and sea air is conducive to a long life.

Nearly all long-livers are married with large families. Significantly, many of them have never been ill.

The highlanders are often asked for the "secret" of their long life. Their answers vary, but a typical one is: "I sleep working 'til fall ill."

### All-weather loading

Not even a storm can prevent the handling of cargoes for ocean ships at the Lithuanian port of Klaipeda, now that a special all-weather complex has gone into operation.

The clamshell cranes that were used before could not be operated in strong wind or rain. To reduce idle time, hermetically closed bunkers were constructed with transshipment devices which enable 250 tonnes of bulk material to be offloaded from halde into railway trucks. As soon as the ship is moored, pneumatic transportation devices "pump" the cargo to the bunkers through elastic hoses.

The new invention also considerably increases the port's cargo-handling capacity. The dockers' productivity has gone up by one-third.

### Nature knows best

In the Zhitomir Region in the Ukraine, it has been decided to change planting methods of man-made forests in order that they conform more closely to the needs of animals and birds.

Certain drawbacks have been discovered in the present methods used. It appears, for example, that wild animals and birds are reluctant to make their homes in plant forests planted in the traditional manner. Why? Such plantations are often draughty, supplies of grass and berries are inadequate, and there are few other things to eat. The solution is to plant woods with plenty of bushes, trees and bushes. It is advisable that the trees be planted in checked order, closer to the way they might grow wild, rather than in straight rows. Animals prefer such plantations and breed better in them.

Recently thickets of wild pear, apple and hazel trees, as well as mountain ash, sea buckthorn and viburnum have been planted in Ukrainian forests. Wild animals feel safe in such places and food supplies are plentiful.

Experts are of the opinion that these more natural methods of growing trees and shrubs will help maintain ecological harmony in our woods.

### Face-lift for old plant

An increased output of metal combined with a reduction in the number of labour-intensive operations—such as the results of the reconstruction of Furnace No. 5, the most powerful furnace in the Donbass area, installed at the Il'yich smelter in Zhdanov.

This furnace has been in non-stop operation for nearly two decades. Development of the metallurgical industry in the Donbass area is largely concentrated on renovating old plants. In the Il'yich factory at Yenakiyev and the Makayevka iron-and-steel plant which, at little short of ninety, are just as old as the Zhdanov smelter reconstruction of the blast furnace and con-

verter shops is in progress. At another veteran enterprise, the Frunze smelter at Konstantinovka, a powerful complex for calibrating metal has replaced assemblies which have worked out their useful service lives. When the electric furnace for the electrical steel casting industry goes into operation at the Lenin factory, the first metallurgical enterprise in the south of the country, the latter will become a major supplier of high-grade steel for bearings.

Apart from increased output and improvement in quality, the modernization process assures a reduction in the share of manual labour and an improvement in working conditions for metallurgical workers.

### Improved method for weighing trains

An automatic scale which is now being produced in Odessa will make it possible to weigh moving trains twice as accurately as before.

The balance, equipped with wire strain gauges, is installed in concrete casings under the track. When the train goes over the balance at 10 km per hour the weight of each truck is registered and transmitted to a computer. This makes possible complete automatic control of cargo dispatch and arrival at large mining, chemical and oil concerns. It also avoids the need for a standing idle during such operations. The new scale can handle 200-tonne trucks.

Bristol and other countries. Soviet pharmacologists also cooperate and maintain close contacts with corresponding institutions from CMSA countries.

The high quality and strict safety requirements imposed on Soviet medicines have made the latter popular throughout the world.

### MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING ESSENTIAL FOR HAPPY MARRIAGE

V. Syzenko, senior research associate at Moscow University's Centre for studies of population problems, and Candidate of Science (Philosophy), speculates on how to overcome difficulties in family life in TRUD newspaper.

From time immemorial newlyweds have embarked on their life together with the following words ringing in their ears: "Advice and love". As you see, advice (homonymy, mutual respect, mutual understanding) comes first, and only then—love, though by rights it should be the other way round for, after all, it is all started with love. Mutual understanding is the key to family happiness, a genuinely magical key. It is not for nothing that in divorce cases "we don't get on" occupies a third place in reasons given for divorce.

One of the main difficulties of married life, the author argues, is that the couple lives in full view of each other, with all their weaknesses, good, bad, or funny habits and big and small shortcomings bared. The categorical "we don't get on" very often conceals a reluctance or inability to adapt to each other, to keep one's temper in check, to sacrifice some things for the sake of keeping one's loved one by one's side and the family intact. It has been proved that some traits like tolerance, good nature and selflessness contribute to marital bliss, while others such as imperiousness, rudeness, suspiciousness and egoism hinder it. Consequently, Syzenko concludes, one can and should get rid of the latter traits. This is exactly what is meant when they talk about building one's happiness.

### Places to visit



## MOSCOW PLANETARIUM

The Moscow Planetarium with its egg-shaped planetarium dome was erected in 1928. Its intricate instruments reproduce the movements of the sun, the planets and the stars, as well as eclipses of the sun and the moon, the solar breeze, and comets.

A visitor can also to lectures on the Milky Way, meteors, on weather forecasting, on possible life on other planets, space exploration, the history of the names of constellations and how

they can be located in the sky as well as on many other subjects that expand our knowledge of the Universe.

A visit to the Planetarium lasts slightly over an hour, the stars and planets being demonstrated by means of a new electronic instrument, "The Big Zeiss Planetarium", made in the GDR.

The Planetarium building is also used for concerts and plays.



On the left is the apparatus that recreates the night sky below the dome of Moscow's Planetarium. Next to it is a platform from which the visitor can observe planets and stars through a telescope in daytime.

## GOLDEN GATES WAITING FOR YOU

After an interval of more than a century, the heavy Golden Gates of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev have opened once more. This architectural monument of Kievian Rus is again on view following restoration work.

According to "The Chronicle of the Russian People" (the Russian history chronicle), it was Yaroslav the Wise who built the gates, the main entrance to the city. In 1037, together with the famous St Sofia Cathedral, the golden-bronze-plated gates were opened for special occasions—for the prince's knights

selling off to fight the enemy, for example, or on their return from campaign or for guests of honour and foreign ambassadors. It was here that the inhabitants of Kiev greeted the victorious troops of Bogdan Khmelnytsky.

Scholars and restorers have designed a special pavilion, a sort of outer casing, to protect

the Gates, which at the same time affords a glimpse of an excellent view of one of the oldest monuments in Kiev.

Kievans and guests can now see the old part of the Ukrainian capital from viewing sites while a splendid indoor display is devoted to the defence structures of this 1500-year-old city.

## UNESCO hydrology courses

At Moscow State University, the 13th session has opened of UNESCO's International Higher Hydrological Courses. This annual event is attended by experts from India, Algeria, Canada, Finland, Iran, Iraq, Bulgaria, the USSR and other countries.

The students will hear lectures by leading Soviet and foreign specialists. They will also be given a concise review of the present state of the science in each section of the programme and taken tours to research and educational centres in Moscow, Leningrad and Tallinn.

Each year, the session considers every aspect of a particular problem in hydrology, said, Stepan Varlamov, the director of the course, in conversation with an "MNT" correspondent. Since they were set up, our courses have been attended by 610 Soviet and foreign students from 52 countries, while lectures have been delivered by 57 or so foreign and some 400 Soviet scientists.

The whole system of classes, laboratory assignments, seminars and tours is geared to the requirements of qualified hydrologists and hydrogeologists who have experienced of work in higher educational institutions.

search institutes, and in the central departments of the relevant state agencies.

At this year's meeting, we shall discuss scientific principles of water resources management, control and protection, a subject which is regarded as a priority by practically all the countries in the world.



In the museum for old studies at Moscow State University. Photo by Iuli Kostrov

### Science and technology

#### VEGETATION OF 350 MILLION YEARS AGO

On exploring the Barents archipelago, prospectors from Arkhangelsk found an imprint of flora dating back to the Devonian period. The sand-and-clay slab, 33 centimetres wide and nearly half a metre long, enables to envisage plants which grew on the earth 350 million years ago.

Similar finds have been made before, though on a much smaller scale, nothing bigger than a matchbox. Yet, they made it possible to establish that originally a similar climate and flora existed in the Southern Ukraine, Scandinavia, the Kola Peninsula in the Soviet North-West, and in Northern Canada.

The Arkhangelsk slab has surprised scientists because it shows plants which have vanished from the face of the earth in the course of evolution, such as leafless trees between three and five metres tall. These trees have been called "Lobovelia unusual" after the place—Cape Lobovayevskiy on the shore of the Barents Sea, where the slab was found.

#### MAKING IT EASIER FOR FURNITURE MAKERS

A cathode-ray drier for varnishing furniture has been invented by scientists from the Siberian town of Tomsk. It now only takes several seconds instead of several days to cope with the work in a furniture shop. The quality of the coating is, moreover, improved, the pores needed for drying reduced considerably. The drier was designed by the Institute of Power Electronics at the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Tomsk Furniture Factory.

#### PROTECTED BY BACTERIA

Birds and bees buzz carefully at places sprayed from the air by gommelin—a new insecticide. Contrary to poisonous chemicals, the new agent, developed at the Byelorussian Forestry Research Institute, is strictly selective in its action. It is based on bacteria produced from pest caterpillars.

Gommelin is harmless not only for humans and animals but also for useful insects which properly allows another method for forest treatment to be used: the weakened agent is fed to ants and they spread it in the forest where bacteria fatal for pests while remaining unaffected themselves.

The production of gommelin has been started. It is used mainly to treat forests that are close to cities and water reservoirs. This method of pest control is two to three times cheaper than the use of chemicals.

### VIEWPOINT

## Agro-industrial complex

Alexander IEVLEV,  
Deputy USSR Minister  
of Agriculture

Over the past few years, the agro-industrial complex (AIC) has been often mentioned by economists. If incorporated agriculture and related industries, as well as transport and trade networks. Practically, AIC can be divided into three groups: a group for the manufacture of farm machinery, tractors, loud making technology, specialized road transport, and fertilizers. This group is also concerned with construction in rural areas; a group for land and natural farming; a group in charge of the production of meat, dairy products, fish and other foodstuffs. Public catering is included in the latter group.

AIC unites all these functions into a single coordinated economic process.

Over the past 15 years, there has been a considerable increase in this country's economic power. The material and technological basis of agriculture has been consolidated and improved. This has created favourable conditions for the setting up of an agro-industrial complex. The amount of power available per worker has increased threefold, the area of irrigated and drained land has grown 1.7 times, and sales of fertilizers, by three times. Specialized animal farms and large poultry factories have been built and employed industrial methods. State and collective farms have become economically more independent, and advanced agro-industrial facilities are being built. This has facilitated a twofold increase in labour productivity in collective and state farms.

New agriculture-related industries have been created, including those producing machines for animal husbandry, for combined fodder production, for the microbiological industry and for pre-fab construction. Production capacities have grown to areas linked with harvesting, storage and processing of agricultural products. Over the past fifteen years, the fixed assets involved in food industries have grown 2.7 times. In other words, Soviet agriculture in the 80s has entered a stage of major mechanized farming and processing.

As a result, a 50 per cent annual increase in gross output was achieved in the 10th five-year plan period of 1976-80 as against that for the 7th five-year period of 1961-65.

The Soviet Food Programme for the period up to 1990 envisages the further development of AIC in the current five-year plan of 1981-85, targeted at 1.5-1.6 billion tonnes of foodstuffs, including meat, dairy products, fish and other foodstuffs.

The main intention of the programme is to expand the existing AIC production capacities, necessary to facilitate the planned growth in agricultural output.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET DEMOCRACY

In the new Soviet Constitution open government is one of the manifestations of democracy is identified as a cardinal direction in the development of the political system of Soviet society and as being a major item in the activities of the Soviets, writes Ye. Chagino, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR, in IZVESTIA.

Everyday practice has resulted in the elaboration of many different forms of open government, Chagino stresses reports by deputies to voters and working collectives, for instance, reports by executives and administrative bodies of both Soviet and people's nomination to the press of forthcoming meetings with proposed agendas discussion of the more important draft resolutions adopted of working people's meetings, of meetings of local residents, or wait on surveys in the form of questionnaires... the list is endless.

Last year alone over 164,000 meetings, attended by over 10 million voters, were held in the republic to hear reports by deputies to the local Soviets, Chagino emphasizes.

People often judge the activities of the authorities by how they implement their proposals, the growth of popular initiative, Chagino continues. Over the past two and a half years over 11,000 such proposals have been realized in the republic — in answer to public demand 90 schools, 112 medical and 205 children's preschool establishments, as well as 123 consumer service facilities and 305 shops have been built.

#### SCIENCE IN AZERBAIJAN

Azerbaijan today is not only a country of oil rigs. It has a highly developed mechanical and electrical engineering, chemical, electronic and radio industry, as well as non-ferrous metal-smelting and other in-



